

made ostensibly with native co-operation, in this part of South China. We should not be surprised if the difficulty were met by the Chinese Government purchasing the entire line, and working it themselves. Time will show.

[Since writing the above, we have it upon the authority of Mr. Ho Amel, the Chairman of the Company, that he has received no intelligence from the Provincial Authorities of the stoppage of the line by the Chinese Government; and that the rumour must have had its origin in a misconception on the part of some European. Of course, this may mean several things, and can be accepted as the reader of passing events may be disposed. It certainly cannot, in our opinion, be conclusive as regards the removal of all obstacles in the way of the Company's operations.]

THE S. S. TAIPO, from Hankow, reports:
Left Hankow at midnight on the 1st. Experienced strong northerly gales and showers of rain to Chinkiang; thence to port fresh N.W. winds and cloudy weather. Reached nine Chinese of a wrecked junk just below Little Orphan, they having been six hours in the water. They reported having lost three men from the wreck.—*N. C. Daily News.*

We (N. C. Daily News) hear that the Rev. Timothy Richard, of Tai-yuen Fu, is still busily engaged in making a complete survey of that city for the Chinese officials. He has also been consulted by three officers, at the orders of the Governor of the city, as to the best method of developing the resources of the province. Mr. Richard, who is a man of great intelligence and energy, has been devoting a considerable portion of his time to this work, and great hopes are entertained of the beneficial results that may follow.

THE Water Works Company, Limited, are rapidly advancing with the laying of the service pipes in the French Concession. They have some difficulties to contend with, however. For instance, petty thieves steal all they can. Last night, two men were arrested for stealing a wire chain, and this morning they received a hundred blows each with the bamboo. A few days ago, the workmen, while opening up the road, came across a coffin. One of the workmen cut through this and next day was sick, having sprained his arm. The natives said this was because the spirit of the corpse in the coffin had been disturbed.—*Conner.*

One of our (N. C. Daily News) Tientsin Correspondents writes:—"News has reached here from An-hui that, in the Lu-chow Fu district, close to the residence of Li Hung-chang, there has been an earthquake. One of the hills opened, pouring out a quantity of water, which engulfed an entire village. Our Acting Viceroy, Chang T'ai-jen, has forwarded T'w. 20,000 to relieve the sufferers, and it is said that the Customs T'ai'hai made a similar donation." "It is strange we should have heard nothing of this here. Another Correspondent writes:—"There is no feud between Chang and Li; but the former is not happy here, and is merely tiding affairs over in hopes to get away soon. He is not popular with the army. Li is expected back during the 8th or 9th moon."

Mr. A. Novion, Commissioner of Customs at Takow, writing on the trade of that port on the 21st March, 1882, to Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs service, says:—"It is difficult not to make a last remark on the general tendency of the trade of Takow to transfer itself to Amoy. Two new firms established during the year are at Amoy; the number of steamers which visit that port is increasing; the business has become such that the representatives of the various firms now spend most of their time in Amoy—in fact, with the exception of a certain exportation of Sugar, there is no business at Takow. This is due to the nearness of Amoy to Taiwan-fu, where all imports are distributed and business transacted, and to the difficulty of communication between the two ports. It is probable that if Amoy could offer the same dwelling accommodation as Takow, all the members of this community would remove there, except, perhaps, during the middle of summer. It is not, however, to be concluded from the above that Takow will be abandoned entirely. Its exportation of Sugar, besides other advantages of climate and residence, is more than sufficient to preserve the port from complete desertion. Still, the business of South Formosa has now more increased, while the personnel of the Foreign firms as well as of the public offices has remained the same; so that it has become almost impossible to divide the work between the two ports, as was done before, and Amoy has become *ipso facto* the principal residence of all the merchants and the centre of all the business of the place. Amoy is likely to become more important every year, and the future of Takow depends more on the improvement of shipping accommodation, on the establishment of a convenient communication with Taiwan, and the extension of cultivation in the south of the island."

BRICK-BRACK.
In the Confucian Annals, Pt. III, p. 23, Legge translates: "The master instructing his Grand Music-master of Lo, said: 'How to play music may be known. At the commencement of the piece, all the parts should sound together. As it proceeds, they should be in harmony, while several distinct and flowing without break, and thus on to the end.' The words in Italian are decidedly misleading. Harmony as a musical term, in its modern sense, signifies a system of forming chords with an account of their proper movement or progression according to key-relationships. For this sense it is quite out of place in Legge's translation, for the Chinese are, and were, ignorant of any such system. In its earliest sense among the Greeks harmony seems to have been a general term for music. But from its meaning of 'sitting together,' it came to be applied to a scale, or system of tuning. Whatever

opinions may be held as to the antiquity of harmony in the sense of symphony or 'sounds in combination,' it is quite certain that among the ancients the art of harmony never advanced beyond the use of accompanying chords, or in China, of simultaneous notes. The latter part of the paragraph quoted above should read something like this: 'Further, the parts should be perfect (simple, plain, pure), together (even), clear (distinct) together, drawn out (unfolded, proceeding in proper order) evenly.'

The canine race is esteemed by the Chinese, although the pitiful condition of the innumerable homeless curs, found in every Chinese City, is not an argument in favour of any high appreciation. Yet a favourable omen is drawn from the fact of being followed by a strange dog, as in many other countries. Ancient philosophers warn the people never to kill the dog, as it is the guardian of the house; yet the poorer classes are in the habit of indulging in canine diet; probably following the same train of reasoning as did the Greeks and Romans, who, while appreciating the dog as a valuable coadjutor in the hunt and as a domestic animal, were still fond of serving poor Thy on gala-days as a salmi or 'piece de resistance.' Dogs are to be met with in nearly every Chinese temple, but they are rigidly excluded from the shrines. Among the stricter Buddhists the entrance of a dog into the shrine where the idol is enshrined renders a thorough cleansing and scrubbing of the whole apartment necessary. Should any instrument or vessel belonging to the altar have been touched by a dog, it is defiled. Very similar were the customs of the ancient Persians. While the sagacity of the dog was highly appreciated, and no funeral complete without a troop of their favourites, still the entrance of the animal into any of their temples was a signal for its death. Even to-day there are two sayings current which embody the old superstition; *say radas majid chun'ada* "what has a dog to do in the temple," and "the dog's death approaches when he sleeps in a mosque."

The ancient Egyptians at one time esteemed these animals holy. Herodotus says: "On the death of a dog the Egyptians shave their heads and bodies." This was however before the time of Cambyses. From the era of his reign they were held in another light; for when this barbarous monarch killed the sacred bull Apis, the dogs fed so liberally upon its entrails, that without making a proper distinction—that they lost all their sanctity. But they were certainly of old looked upon as sacred; and it was perhaps with a view to this, and to prevent the Israelites retaining any notion of this nature, that a dog was not suffered to come within the precincts of the temple of Jerusalem. At the present day, dogs are considered defiling by the Eastern Asiatics; they do not suffer them in their houses, and carefully avoid touching them in the streets.

SUPREME COURT.
IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before the Hon. F. Sheridan, Puisne Judge.)
Thursday, August 10.
J. M. GUZDES, JR., v. CHING CHUNG KO, \$1,000.
The above sum was due by the defendant to the plaintiff on a promissory note dated the 27th June last. The case was mentioned on Friday last, when Mr. Holmes, of Messrs. Stephens and Holmes, appeared for the defendant and asked for an adjournment, as he had only received his instructions a few minutes previous to the case being called. The adjournment was granted by his Lordship, though Mr. Guedes had objected; and this morning, Mr. Holmes stated that his client had not called to give him further instructions. Mr. Guedes explained this by stating that the defendant had left the Colony. His Lordship said that security should have been asked for when the case was adjourned. Mr. Guedes also claimed the sum of \$300 on a second promissory note, but as both notes bore the same date, his Lordship thought the claims should be treated as one; in order, however, to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court Mr. Guedes abandoned the claim of \$300, and judgment was given for the \$1,000 with costs.

Police Intelligence.
(Before H. G. Thomsett, Esq.)
Thursday, August 10.

OBSTRUCTIONISTS.
Six licensed hawkers were each fined 50 cents, or two days imprisonment for obstructing the thoroughfare in the vicinity of the Western Market, Queen's Road, on Monday last, by placing baskets of vegetables on the pathway.

ATTEMPTED LARCENY.
One month's imprisonment was imposed on Lam Aning who was caught attempting to carry away a piece of iron from the Hung-hom Dock yesterday.

ATTEMPTING TO STEAL TEN TONS OF COAL.
Ching Amoo, godown coolie, was charged with stealing 10 tons of coal (value \$50), on the 10th inst.
Yesterday forenoon he gave a man, named Wong Ayan, an order on his godown for twenty tons of coal he had purchased. In the afternoon he went to his godown, and just as he reached there he saw a cargo boat deeply laden with coal leaving the wharf. As he thought there were more than twenty tons on board, he stopped the boat, unshipped the coal, and after weighing them, discovered there were thirty tons on board instead of twenty. The prisoner who was the complainant's godown keeper was on board the boat, and not at his post as he ought to have been. He could read and was aware before the coals were delivered that only twenty tons had been purchased. After he had stated that he had only delivered twenty tons, and could not explain where the other ten tons had come from, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, the Ma-

gistrate being of opinion that it was a clear case of attempted theft.

KEEPING GOATS IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.
Wong Fuk-shing, milkman, was fined \$1, or four days' imprisonment for keeping a large number of goats in his dwelling-house, and for not having a license. The defendant who said he had not succeeded in his efforts to get a license, was ordered to have the animals located elsewhere within a week.

AN OLD AND NEEDY HAWKER.
An old woman named An Ansin was charged with hawking vegetables without having a license. She stated that she had not been able to raise money to take out a license, and as she was poverty-stricken in appearance, the Magistrate discharged her, and ordered 50 cents to be taken out of the poor box to procure her a license.

LARCENIES.
Li Ashung, hawker, appropriated the umbrella of a carpenter, named Li Aking, yesterday afternoon, for which he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour by the Magistrate.

Wan Shueing, hawker, reported at the Central Police Station on Tuesday evening that a jacket, which had been hanging on his stall, had been stolen. Yesterday he paid a visit to several of the pawnshops, in company with a constable, and discovered his jacket in the Mo Fung shop, the account of which identified Chuan Ashung, a barber who underwent three weeks' imprisonment for committing larceny in March last, as the pawnshop owner. The barber was punished for committing this second offence by being sent to goal for three months.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE ON FORMOSA.

Writing on the lighthouse now in course of erection on the extreme point of the South of Formosa, Mr. A. Novion, Commissioner of Customs at Takow, says:—"At South Cape, Omping, in the Hengshan district, at the extreme point of the south of Formosa, the building of a lighthouse and the provision of the accommodation required in such a remote and deserted spot was undertaken in autumn under the supervision of the Amoy Customs, and, pending the completion of the work, a sixth-order lantern was erected on a sixth-order platform, in order to afford a guarantee of light as an aid to navigation. It is evident that the carrying on of such a work, the presence of Foreign mechanics, of many Chinese workmen, and of men-of-war at the spot, will have a marked and direct influence on the development of the district of the country, in affording a guarantee of security to sailors. So much has been said about the savages in our vicinity that it is useless to narrate their history again; it will prove sufficient for the commercial object of the Report to mention that the wild tribes (Shanghien) are still occupying the high hills, and are now extending their domain towards the lighthouse building. The Chinese, with the exception of a few fishermen, are scattered in villages not extended beyond Hengshan-un-shien, about 10 miles north-west of South Cape, and the first station on the road to Takow. This place was constituted a *tsuen*, or village, under the authority of the Magistrate, and was placed under the jurisdiction of a Magistrate specially entrusted with the delicate mission of observing the wild tribes and of arranging all conflicts between them and the Chinese settlers. When the erection of the light was decided upon, some anxiety was felt as to the attitude of the savages, who were likely to consider the undertaking as an encroachment upon their territorial rights; but, thanks to the measures taken by the high officials at Peking, no difficulty was met with, all anxiety disappeared, and it may now be hoped that unless unexpected complications arise, the work will be completed without trouble, and that residence at South Cape will prove as safe as anywhere else in China. In the autumn, materials were brought from Amoy, foreign engineers and overseers were landed, a Customs cruiser was stationed at South Cape, and the works commenced at once. Meanwhile, the Tientsin and Amoy vessels of troops were sent to the neighbourhood of the lighthouse, and the object of this rapid sketch has been merely to draw the attention of all persons interested to the influence which this undertaking will probably have upon the development of this part of Formosa, and the importance of availing of the circumstances to stimulate the activity of the settlers in the neighbourhood towards the south of the island. The presence of so many people at South Cape has already induced the Chinese to establish there a sort of market, the supplies for which are reported to increase every day; and, thanks to the security afforded to all by such a Foreign establishment, it may be expected that a Chinese colony will be the beneficiary and a natural consequence of the work undertaken by the Customs at South Cape.—*Courier.*

TWO PUZZLE JOKES.—"You would hear, I dare say," said Mr. Leighton, "what happened to our brother from the Sound when he was preaching at Kilmore. You know he is a very fond of making long sermons, and when he went into the vestry he said to the elders: 'I really do not know what to preach about,' said he. 'Do you not know,' says Tuncan M'Carthy, one of the elders, 'what to preach about?' No; I do not, said he. 'Well, then,' says Tuncan, 'about preach about five minutes, I'll be quite enough.' 'It's out of his own head,' said Ross, 'he got that out of Mr. McRoy, but here is one that is quite true about himself.' When he was preaching at Slaneah, one day he was very eloquent indeed, and when he was in his raptures he cried: 'And what shall I say more, my friends, and what shall I say more?' 'Say amen,' says a decent woman sitting below the pulpit.

A SENSATIONAL drama has recently been performed in the chief theatre of Moscow, the crowning situation of the piece being a combat in rock pass between a lion and an Arab chief. The lion scrambles up a steep ascent, and is about to spring from his summit upon his foe, when the man brings him down with a well-aimed shot. The part of the lion has been sustained most successfully by a trained Syrian named Alchirah, whilst about a fortnight ago, when that artist suddenly fell ill, the management was compelled to entrust his rôle to an active sportsman, who undertook it at a few hours notice. When the time arrived for his debut he bounded on the stage with admirable vigour, and scuttled up the cliff in irrepressible style. But when the Arab chief discharged his musket, the lion, utterly thrown off his guard by the report, stood erect on his hinder paws, and, exclaiming: 'Heaven help us!' hurriedly descended the cliff tail foremost, amid the jubilant shouts of the audience.

THE MANCHUS.

(N. C. D. News.)
The position of the Manchus in China is in many ways anomalous. We do not refer now to the reigning dynasty. We refer to the Manchus, who live on the borders of the empire, and are expected to show their gratitude by learning Manchu and practising archery. On the whole we scarcely consider them a very enviable class. Being in possession of certain nominal and purely honorific privileges, their claims to scholarship are generally slightly down upon. As they are, however, the only Chinese who have to work their way up by dint of still examinations, and no favour. A Manchu *ch'ien* is probably not half so cultivated a man as a Chinese who holds the inferior degree of *hsien*. The pittance doled out to him is scarcely sufficient to keep him in rice and oil, and is therefore with exactness and responsibility towards the state which must be extremely irksome. He is burdened with an espionage from which the pure-blood Chinaman is entirely free. Every Manchu child that is born has his name entered in the Imperial register, and is then placed under regular surveillance. The system is not a good one, for it fosters laziness, and encourages idleness only in a method of warfare which is growing obsolete even in China. But a Manchu is doubtless facilitated at his disposal which the Chinaman has not. As a matter of fact, the students of these schools are, in the main, well behaved. Whether there is an actual rule in *visitation* that Chinese are not eligible for admission we do not venture to say; but (there can, we think be no doubt that) as a matter of fact they are not admitted. Manchus, then, have a monopoly of the very best schools of foreign education to be got in China, for with all the shortcomings of the College—which are due entirely to the belief to Government restrictions—there is no doubt the institution is a very fine one. They have also the run of native schools, built and supported for their exclusive benefit. But last, and the scheme of these schools is but the privileges they offer not sufficiently appreciated by the Manchus, is evidently the case, for they seem to be a dead letter as far as any practical system of working is concerned. The Vice-President of the Board of Civil Office has recently made some disclosures about these schools, and the education of these Manchus are certainly not creditable to the Emperor's followers, and which go far to justify the common Peking saying that a yellow-girdle (or member of the Imperial clan) is just another name for a fool. The Vice-President begins by observing that at the present day, such is the ignorance of the Manchus, that he can scarcely find one able man where in olden times there were a hundred. In the first place, he says, these much vaunted Government schools are in ruins; to which fact he attributes the apathetic indifference of both scholars and preceptors. We should be disposed to agree with him in the opinion of the question. It seems to us that it is the apathy and indolence of the school people that has permitted the schools to become so dilapidated. In the second place he charges the tutors with dishonesty in making official returns of the scholars under their tuition. In the third place, he says that the Manchus are ignorant of the unfair practice of the Imperial clan, and that the Chinese in his official career render it unnecessary that he should put himself to any exertion to get on, and consequently he becomes lazy, looking on his promotion as a simple matter of course. A Manchu boy will purchase his first appointment for some trifling sum before he enters the school, and from that time he closes his book for ever. He is then rapidly pushed on, and finds himself a Censor or a Tso-tai, or the Sub-director of a Court at the Capital without having any education whatever. The result of this is evident. Unable even to draft the commonest despatch, he is at the mercy of his Secretary, who, in the case of great force of character, which by his education he hardly can be, becomes the instrument of these glaring abuses which, as the Memorialist puts all these facts plainly before the Emperor, and in so doing renders a service to the state. The Manchus, with some few illustrious exceptions, are fast becoming the character of drones. Now it cannot be said that the heads of the Imperial Family made a bad example in this respect. The Manchu dynasty may not be a model of enlightened government, but at any rate they are energetic enough. The Emperor, Regent, capricious and morally lax as he is said to be, is a very hard worker. No one can deny that he exerts himself, or to reach her with being a *reine faineante*.

The Prince of Kung takes an active and laborious part in state affairs, while the Emperor's father and the Prince of Tsin are certainly not less industrious than the junior princes of the English Royal Family. Among the high Ministers of State we find men who are very far from being idle, and when he went into the vestry he said to the elders: 'I really do not know what to preach about,' said he. 'Do you not know,' says Tuncan M'Carthy, one of the elders, 'what to preach about?' No; I do not, said he. 'Well, then,' says Tuncan, 'about preach about five minutes, I'll be quite enough.' 'It's out of his own head,' said Ross, 'he got that out of Mr. McRoy, but here is one that is quite true about himself.' When he was preaching at Slaneah, one day he was very eloquent indeed, and when he was in his raptures he cried: 'And what shall I say more, my friends, and what shall I say more?' 'Say amen,' says a decent woman sitting below the pulpit.

THE PIRATE HWANG CHIN-MAN.

Mr. Alfred E. Hippolyte, Acting Commissioner of Customs, appends the following account of the notorious Pirate Hwang Chin-man, to his report on the trade of Wenchow for 1881:—

Considerable trouble has been caused during the past year to the authorities of both this prefecture and that (the Taichow) immediately adjacent to its northern boundary, by the depredations both on land and by sea, of a notorious pirate, Hwang Chin-man, or Wang Yü-tien, or of bands of desperadoes recognising him as their nominal chief. Some years ago, it appears, this man was arrested by the military as one of a band who had committed serious outrages, and forwarded to Hwang-tso-lieh (the Assistant Magistrate there, however, came forward to guarantee his honesty, and he was discharged. To understand his subsequent career it is necessary to glance at a map of this province. Between the Ou river on the south and the Chiao river on the north, and running down almost to the coast, stretches a tract, some hundreds of square miles in extent, of desolate hill country, sparsely inhabited by a population of the poorest masses, and most turbulent character. Law can scarcely be said to exist within its limits. It is chiefly the home of numerous and well-armed gangs of robbers, who make it a base from which to operate within the jurisdiction of the province, and around its outskirts, or in conjunction with the inland disarmed, to attack trading junks frequenting the ports. To this district Hwang Chin-man retired and speedily collected around him a band of nearly 100 men, who were armed with muskets and spears, and he himself, with a few trusted followers, remained in the district, and attended with much marked success, that he rapidly gained a most unenviable notoriety; and in the course of time became recognised as their leader by the other robber-chiefs, who, it is said, a following of nearly 4,000 men, armed with muskets and well supplied with ammunition, he had collected under his nominal chiefship. In spite, however, of this, he was not able to raise the number of his own private crew to eleven sail. On land he acted as a robber-chieftain, and his attacks on grain-trains, warehouses, and pawnshops, to the seizure of wealthy individuals to be held to ransom. If he succeeded in capturing officials or literati, he executed them with scant ceremony; but the lower classes and small traders remained unmolested, and even assisted him, being given by him to those in distress. On sea he allowed junks belonging to his native prefecture, Taichow, to pass freely, attacking those only which arrived with produce from other ports. By such conduct he came to be regarded by the populace as the champion of the weak against the strong, and of the honest against the dishonest. He had been kept well informed of the movements of troops, and when hard pressed, has been readily sheltered or provided with the means of escape.

Two years ago an expedition on a large scale was organised from Taichow-fu for his capture. A thousand Hunan levies under General Le were sent against him. They drove him and his band into a defile in the Yen-feng range, which runs through the tract of desolate country above described; but there the robbers defended themselves with such address that nearly 100 of the Government troops were killed or wounded, and Hwang Chin-man, having secured his escape without the loss of one of his followers. During the past year, however, his proceedings have been characterised by an audacity previously unknown, and which has caused something like panic among the officials along the seaboard. In many of the outrages which have been committed, Hwang Chin-man was personally the leader; but as his name alone suffices to strike terror, it is made use of by all gangs, or robbers, and he thus gains credit for every act of robbery or lawlessness committed.

In the middle of July six trading vessels were plundered off Chiaman, in the Yüan-shan district. The crews were despatched to the pirates, so soon however, as these latter were sighted, one of the gunboats turned and escaped, and her companion, being insufficiently supplied with ammunition, was captured and burnt, and the captain and all his crew, with three exceptions, were put to the sword. A few days afterwards the national boats were seen in the neighbourhood with colours flying, the ensigns bearing the characters Prince Chin-man. On the 24th July, the district prison at Linhai was broken open and the prisoners, some 20 robbers, released. Two days later the Likin station at Hsien, on the confines of the Fühwa and Ninghai districts, was attacked, the official in charge being killed, and the station, and everything in the station carried off. On the 28th, the district warehouse for tribute-gate at Linhai was plundered, and nearly \$1,000 carried off.

On the 27th August, Hwang Chin-man made a descent upon Hsien-chai, to revenge himself upon the military officer who had arrested him years previously. In the course of the attack, however, the pirate fleet approached had caused this officer to, however, die. Among the few who remained was the Assistant Magistrate who, on the occasion of Hwang's arrest years before, had obtained his release; and who now thought he could have nothing to fear from one to whom he had rendered so great a service. He was, however, mistaken. He was massacred, together with the whole of his family. His servants and everything of value, whether Government or private property, were carried off by the pirates, and the buildings were razed to the ground. The pirates did not leave till the following day, and they did so boldly, with colours flying.

On the 30th September, the Likin station at Chien-ching, in the Taiping district, was plundered, and the official in charge carried off and held to ransom for \$2,000. His family raised \$500, but while negotiations were pending, approach of Government vessels forced the pirates to put to sea. These vessels were the Arsenal gunboats, *Yuen-kai*, and *Chien-fu*, with the newly-appointed *Yuen-kai*, and the *Yuen-kai*, on board. The gunboats overtook the pirates, comprising some 20 vessels, off K'an men, and at once engaged them. The pirates, half their fleet having been lost, and their chief, Hwang Chin-man, being wounded, drew off into the neighbourhood, and under cover of night, succeeded in slipping past the gunboats. They made for Chien-tung-men, in the Yoching district, the garrison of which place fled at their approach. The pirates landed, abandoning their vessels, and, aided by a native guide, succeeded in making their way to the hill country on an impervious track. In the meanwhile, reinforcements of Government troops had been hurried up, but the night being dark and a heavy storm raging, they soon abandoned the pursuit. Had the troops pressed forward, it seems probable that they might at that time have captured and destroyed the pirate band, for their ammunition was exhausted, they were dispirited by the wound their leader had sustained, and were unmolested in their movements by having to

THE DUKE OF ALBANY ON THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

(Home Paper.)
The Duke of Albany presided on the 24th inst. at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, and, proposing the toast of the evening, said:—"It is with great satisfaction that I come before you to plead the cause of the Newspaper Press Fund, and that I see around me, not only so many distinguished representatives of the Press itself, but so many men, whose names are in other walks of life, whose presence here testifies to the widespread, I may say the national, interest which this cause inspires. There can hardly, indeed, be any passport to the general good will and gratitude of Englishmen more potent than the name of the Newspaper Press. If I knew anything of this cause, I should be the beneficiary of a free Press; we know that the gentlemen of the Press are the watchdogs of civilisation, and that nothing can go wrong anywhere without their uttering a warning sound, and very often suggesting some real and practical remedy. The direct social and political power of the Press is a fact which we are none of us likely to forget for a day. And yet it is the indirect, the educative power of the Press which, I think, the greatest of all. What gives me most pleasure to observe in the Press is the increasing accuracy and fulness of the picture which the Press presents to us of all the complex life and thought and action which are going on upon the surface of the globe. There is nothing now which the Press does not chronicle—from yesterday's debates in London or Paris to the latest inquiries into the habits of earthworms, or the last photograph taken of the sun. And especially we may claim for our English Press that it is surpassed by none in its earnest endeavour to understand the real condition of foreign nations as well as of our own; to draw the true lessons of example or warning from distant events, which in former times we should have been content to hear of in a very second-hand and imperfect way. But our Press is alive to everything new; and when there falls on the world a great sudden shock as brings the human brotherhood home to all, then it is that we feel how intimately the Press has entered itself with our existence, till the electric wires seem the very nerves of humanity, carrying in a moment to every corner of the earth the self-same thrill of joy or pain. There is another branch of journalism in this country which is in the United States, with much curiosity and interest. I mean the constantly extending enterprises of the 'Special Correspondent.' There is, I think, something satisfactory in the thought that the public, through the spokesman of the Press, is taking into its own hands so many kinds of historical and

geographical discovery, or even of active benevolence, that its representatives are finding the lost, securing the afflicted, settling in convalescence, among the powers of Zanzibar, or struggling with the ice of Polar Bear, or carrying an impartial comfort to the wounded of two nations at Sedan. One likes to think that some spectator of our own race, always present when history is in the making, and that in some of our danger and distress, who no one else ventures to stand, except at the call of urgent duty, or in the fury of the fight, there is sure to be in the thick of everything an Englishman with a notebook, whose only object is to see and know. Yes, gentlemen of the Press, your career is one of constant interest, of growth and power, and, like all positions of power, it carries with it its own responsibilities, its own temptations. Even in private life there may often be a momentary temptation to use some unfair argument, or to repeat some unkind gossip. How much stronger is the temptation in the case of men who make their names, and whose position is spread, over the whole country, and whose anonymity protects them from any other punishment than such as lies in the consciousness of having uttered an unkind word, or ventured on an unwarrantable intrusion, or indulged in a cruel and needless pain. In the struggle of competition, in the haste of competition, it must be hard to avoid entirely such excesses of self-reproach. But as the Press rises in dignity and responsibility these blemishes tend to disappear; and I feel sure that you will agree with me that an indignation such as this which we are now to suppose, is not only to be resisted, but to give a sense of unity and stability to the whole profession."

Lord Houghton responded on behalf of the members of the fund, and subsequently subscriptions amounting to nearly £1,200 were announced.

THAMES-STEAMER INDUSTRIES, by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Petroleum, &c., published at 3d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in petroleum in the World, or JOHN GOSWELL & Co., London.—[Adv.]

Shipping Intelligence.

The following lists are collected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, and from other sources. Consignees are invited to communicate with the Editor in the event of any inaccuracy occurring in this list as compiled from the papers, and other information at his command. The Editor will, at all times, be glad to receive any additions to the list from those who have later advice, private or otherwise, than his own.

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.
Left. Name. Agent. Date.
Jan. 4. Truth. Sunday.
Feb. 24. London Castle (s.). London.
Mar. 5. Ethel Cairne. Sunderland.
April 17. Bonito. Cuxhaven.
19. Neuchâsse. Cardiff.
22. Rockham. Hamburg.
23. Caroline Behn. London.
27. Marina. Midborough.
28. Herschel. Cardiff.
May 3. Guiding Star. Cardiff.
4. Ida. Penarth.
6. N. Boynton. New York.
8. Eltham. Penarth.
9. City of Donora. Penarth.
10. Mober. Cardiff.
19. Rosini. Cardiff.
20. P. G. Carvill. Cardiff.
30. Gustav Oscar. Cardiff.
31. Gloamin. New York.
June 12. Agnes Muir. London.
17. Star of India. London.
20. O. F. Sargent. Cardiff.
22. June. Cuxhaven.
23. Deuchess (s.). Liverpool.
26. Friederich. Cardiff.
July 13. Striding Castle (s.). London.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
The following table gives the mean temperature, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundredths.
The barometer, in Fahrenheit's degrees, and tons, being in the open air in a shaded situation.
Direction of Wind is registered every two points N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., N.W., and N.
Force of Wind is registered 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 8 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.
State of Weather.—B. Clear blue sky; C. Cloudy; D. Drizzle; F. Fog; G. Foggy; H. Rain; L. Lightning; M. Mist; O. Overcast; P. Passing shower; S. Squally; R. Rain; S. Snow; T. Thunder; U. B. Thunder; V. Visibility; W. Storm; Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of the previous 24 hours (none) are registered from 1 to 24 hours the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundredths.

FRANCIS-STREET INDUSTRIES, by PER
Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on P
furnery, &c., published at 6d., may be h
from any Chemist or dealer in p
furnery, or JOHN GOSWELL,
Co., London.—ADVT.

Barometer 12 in. &c.	Barometer RANGE 12 in. &c.	Barometer.		Thermometer.		Thermometer.		Thermometer.	
		Previous day at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	Previous day at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	Previous day at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	Previous day at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.
30.55	29.54	30.61	29.65	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	77.7	75.54	77.7	75.54	7	

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE CHINA REVIEW.
PUBLISHED BY MONTHLY.
THIS Review, which is intended to meet the wants of the Chinese community in Hong Kong, has reached its second volume. The Review discusses the various subjects of the "Far East" and contains many interesting facts and original information. It is a valuable work for the Chinese community in Hong Kong, and is a must for all who are interested in the progress of the East. The Review is published by the Chinese Review Company, and is sold at a price of one shilling per copy. It is a valuable work for the Chinese community in Hong Kong, and is a must for all who are interested in the progress of the East.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of literature on China etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office."
The Notes and Queries are still continued, and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge and information.
The Correspondence column also affords further and better facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, English, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Chinese Societies, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eifol, Brotschmann, Hirth, and others, Messrs. Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Walters, Sten, Phillips, MacIntyre, Groat, Jamieson, Faber, Kopsch, Parker, Gray, Jamieson, Giles, and Pison, all well known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.
Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, "Manager, China Mail Office."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review."—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).
"The China Review" is an excellent table of contents."—*Celestial Empire*.

"The Publication always contains subjects of interest to our readers in the Far East and the present issue will hold favourably if not advantageously comparison, with preceding numbers."—*Celestial Empire*.
"This number contains several articles of interest and value."—*North-China Herald*.

"The present number of this periodical, which opens with a review of the Foreign Trade of China during 1880. This is rather a new departure for a publication which professes to be purely literary, but considering the comparatively small circulation it enjoys at present among the commercial communities of China, we hail the innovation as likely to recommend the Review to the notice of those who take an interest in few matters beyond mercantile pursuits."—*North-China Herald*.

"The China Review for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterises that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritzsche, on 'The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking,' showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. 'Notes on the Occupation of Formosa,' by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of 'The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua,' and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting."—*North-China Herald*.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronise."—*Chrysanthemum*.

"The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on 'The New Testament in Chinese' treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. Mr. E. H. Parker's 'Short Journeys in Szechuen' are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled 'The Emperor Chong, founder of the Chinese Empire,' which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which 'On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java' might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—*H.K. Daily Press*.

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—
"The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided by this Review, highly desirable, and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors."

Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-ping, by Mr. E. C. Borne, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' Column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.
City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.
Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat, and of great interest.
The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.
Lustan Club and Library, Shelley St.
Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.
Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.
St. Peter's (Roman) Church, West Point.
St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.
Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.
Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MURPHY, FRICKEL & CO.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGISLATED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR DRIVERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.
Half hour, 10 cents. Hour, 20 cents.
Three hours, 50 cents. Six hours, 70 cents.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).
Single Trip.
Four Coolies, 10 cents. Five Coolies, 15 cents. Six Coolies, 20 cents. Seven Coolies, 25 cents. Eight Coolies, 30 cents. Nine Coolies, 35 cents. Ten Coolies, 40 cents.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

Aug. 8, 1882.

Stocks	No. of Shares	Value	Paid-up	Reserve	Working Account	Last Dividend	Closing Quotations	Quotations, Cash
BANKS								
H.K. and S'hai Bank	40,000	125	125	2,100,000	63,639.45	40	*130 = \$288	[p. sh.]
INSURANCE								
N.H. China Ins.	1,000	2,000	2,000	252,000	11,663,796.00	75	11,225	
Yongtze Ins.	1,200	2,400	2,400	360,488	18,447.50	18	18,850	
Union Ins. Soc.	500	2,500	500	364,507	457,688.38	182.00	\$1025	
China Traders' Insurance	600	1,800	600	500,000	100,302.00	22	181575	
C'lon Ins. Office	1,000	2,000	2,000	100,378	677.42	3	8240	
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,500	3,000	1,500	100,378	677.42	3	8240	
H.K. Fire Ins.	2,000	4,000	2,000	823,842	263,403.72	875	\$1000	
China Fire Ins.	4,000	8,000	4,000	453,332	144,635.91	18	\$8316 nom.	
STEAM TANKERS								
H.K. and S'hai Steamboat	8,000	100	75	135,000	18,008.06	5	\$102	
MISCELLANEOUS								
H.K. & W'hai	10,000	125	125	147,563.75	3,180.53	4	*50 prem. = \$187 p. sh.	
H.K. and China Gas Co.	5,000	10	10	7,489			\$105	
H'kong Hotel	2,000	100	100				\$105	
China Sugar Co.	6,000	100	100		5,324.71	10	\$100	
H'kong Ice Co.	1,250	100	100	6,250	1,880.51	10	\$135	
H'kong Bakery	600	50	50		159.31	5	\$60	
Luzon Sugar Co.	7,000	100	100				\$130	
LOANS								
Chi Yung	1874	6,376.4	100	all	8	June 30 Dec 31		
"	1877	16,040.2	100	all	8	Feb. 28 Aug. 31		
"	1878	3,899.71	500	all	8	April & Oct.		
"	1881	8,565.71	500	all	8	June & Dec.		
Sugar Deben	1880	600	500	all	8	June & Dec.		

* For half-year ended 31st Dec., 1881. — Report issued in October, showing full interim Dividend and Dividend for 1881. — To 30th April, 1882. — For year 1881. — For year 1880. — For half-year ended 30th June, 1882.

EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1882.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copies, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers for Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.
The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.
General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 3 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns, &c. 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.
Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Galle, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Letters, 20; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE.
General Local Rates for Hong Kong, Macao, Canton, and the Philippines, and the Malay Peninsula, by any route:—
Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 3 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns, &c. 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.
The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—
1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.
2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.
3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, or by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handkerchiefs, and books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

NOW READY.
PRICE, \$1.00.
COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW.
By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WAH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CLAWSON & CO., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c. can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect is expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Macao, Canton, or the Philippines, may do so at a reduced rate.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, if the nature of the contents be fully exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider fit, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

PACKETS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable articles through the Post. Books, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local and Indian Parcel Post.
1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post at Book Rate between Hongkong and any of the British Post Offices in China, as well as to Japan, Macao, Peking, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, weigh more than 5 lbs., nor be smaller than 3 in. by 2 in. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

2. Parcels may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General. In the case of Parcels for India a declaration of contents and value is required, a printed form for which is supplied gratis. The Registration of Parcels for India and Ceylon is compulsory. The following cannot be transmitted:—
Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as boxes, &c.), Opium, Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, Iodine, Iodine, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or any other article, the nature of which is likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. To India they are forwarded by the P. & O. and Indian Mail Packets only, to Ceylon by P. & O. only. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless Registered, and then only to the amount of \$10.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of valuable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.
The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—
1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.
2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.
3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.
4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, or by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.
5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handkerchiefs, and books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A, near the Kowloon shore B, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. & O. Co.'s Office.

Section.
5. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name	Flag	Captain	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
Steamers							
Aegon	Brit.	Thomas	740	Aug. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Alenower	Brit.	Murray	2470	Aug. 8	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Amoy	Brit.	Murray	614	Aug. 8	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Anton	Brit.	Hermann	384	Aug. 8	Walter & Co.	Shanghai	To-day